

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th September 1880.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi" ... ..	Calcutta	2,100	Srāvan, 1287 B. S.
2	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly	175	
Fortnightly.				
3	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong	600	6th September 1880.
4	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
5	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Rajshahye	31	
Weekly.				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Calcutta	700	6th ditto.
7	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	.....	10th ditto.
8	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensingh	671	7th ditto.
9	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta	2,000	7th ditto.
10	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Bardwān	296	
11	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca	350	12th ditto.
12	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	745	10th ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitaishini" ... ..	Dacca	300	8th ditto.
14	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	
15	"Howrah Hitakari" ... ..	Bethar, Howrah	400	8th ditto.
16	"Medini" ... ..	Midnapore	250	
17	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore	487	10th ditto.
18	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	10th ditto.
19	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	850	13th ditto.
20	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore	275	10th ditto.
21	"Rangpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kākiniā, Rangpore	250	9th ditto.
22	"Sādhārani" ... ..	Chinsurah	500	12th ditto.
23	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	7th ditto.
24	"Samāchār Sār" ... ..	Allahabad	350	13th ditto.
25	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
26	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	11th ditto.
27	"Shārad Kaumudī" ... ..	Bhowanipore	300	6th ditto.
28	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet	440	
29	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha" ... ..	Commillah	.....	
Tri-weekly.				
30	"Samāchār Sudhāvarshan" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	4th and 11th September 1880.
Daily.				
31	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Ditto	700	10th to 15th September 1880.
32	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	13th to 18th ditto.
33	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto	625	11th to 18th ditto.
34	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto	500	13th and 14th ditto.
35	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto	.....	13th, 14th, and 17th ditto.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
Weekly.				
36	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Ditto	365	11th September 1880.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
37	"Behār Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna	500	9th ditto.
38	"Bhārat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	500	
39	"Jagat Mitra" ... ..	Ditto	157	13th ditto.
40	"Sār Sudhānidhi" ... ..	Ditto	200	
41	"Uchit Baktā" ... ..	Ditto	.....	11th ditto.
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
42	"Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..	Ditto	250	10th ditto.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
43	"Tijarut-ul-Akhbār" ... ..	Ditto	.....	12th ditto.



## POLITICAL.

TRIPURA VARTAVANA,  
September 4th, 1880.

LORD HARTINGTON's remarks in reference to the License Tax, observes

Lord Hartington on the License Tax.

the *Tripurá Vártávaha*, of the 4th September, have been extremely disappointing. The Liberal leaders, while in opposition, made a great agitation on the subject of Indian finance, but that agitation, it would seem, had proceeded from ignorance. The Secretary of State now declares that it is not possible to repeal the license tax at the present time, nor to effect any retrenchments in connection with the civil departments of the Administration. It is not, however, easy to see on what grounds this statement is based. The license tax presses heavily upon those affected by it. Why should, again, a reduction of the civil charges be impossible? There is no necessity for the posts of the Governors of Madras and Bombay. Government has quite unnecessarily increased the number of district charges, while it keeps a sharp eye on the salaries of petty ministerial officers. The army charges also are susceptible of large retrenchments.

SAHACHAR,  
September 6th, 1880.

2. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th September, contains a long article

Abdur Rahman.

on the settlement which has been made with Abdur Rahman. The article reproduces

almost all the observations made in a recent issue of the *Indian Daily News* on the subject. The proceedings of the new Ameer have been such as to suggest grave doubts regarding the sincerity of his friendship for the British Government. He plainly refused to attend the Durbars held by the British Generals. His treatment of the Chiefs known to be friendly to the British Government, as well as of those who are hostile to it, is very significant. In conclusion, the Editor asks Government not to trust the new Ameer completely, but to keep a sharp eye on his proceedings.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
September 6th, 1880.

Lord Hartington and natives of India. A Dialogue.

3. The following is a translation of a "Dialogue" published in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 6th September:—

## SCENE.—THE INDIA OFFICE.

*Present*—LORD HARTINGTON and a few young Hindus.

*Lord Hartington*.—Who are you? What do you want?

*A Hindu youth*.—We are young Hindus and have a petition to make.

*Lord Hartington*.—Where is your home? What is the petition about?

*Hindu youth*.—India is our home. We have been wronged by the Indian Government and seek redress at your Lordship's hands.

*Lord Hartington*.—You say, India is your home. Now where is India? It escapes me for the moment.

*Hindu youth*.—India, your Lordship, is in Asia and is to the south of Afghanistan. Your Lordship is the Secretary of State for India.

*Lord Hartington*.—Oh! I remember it now, I was thinking of other matters, of what should be done about the disturbances in Ireland. You must, however, excuse me. Let me hear you tell me what there is in that petition.

*Hindu youth*.—First, Act IX which Government has enacted for the regulation of the vernacular newspapers has proved greatly injurious to the country. We shall not trouble your Lordship by saying much on this subject, as, with your powerful eloquence carrying the audience captive with you, you have more than once denounced the measure. You have admitted that by passing this Act the Conservative Ministry has planted obstacles in the way of India's progress.



*Lord Hartington.*—What! I said anything against Act IX! I do not remember it.

*Hindu youth.*—It is not Act IX alone which we have come to protest against; we also protest against the Arms Act, the License Tax, and certain other measures. The Arms Act has disarmed the exceedingly loyal and inoffensive people of India without there being any necessity for the measure at all. The license tax presses heavily upon the poor. Your Lordship has on more than one occasion admitted the justice of our complaints. We do not venture to express our disapprobation of these measures, so strongly as your Lordship has done, for fear lest we should be considered as wanting in loyalty.

*Lord Hartington.*—As far as I can remember, I believe you have made a mistake. I have never expressed any opinion against Act IX, the Arms Act, or the License Tax.

*Hindu youth.*—It is not your Lordship alone that has condemned these measures. The Premier, the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone, also has attacked them in almost every speech that he has made.

*Lord Hartington.*—As for myself, all I can say is, that I have never condemned the Press Act, the Arms Act, or the License Tax, and I believe that the Premier also has never done so. (The young natives are struck dumb at this. At last one of them reads from certain newspapers).

*Hindu youth.*—We have brought with us certain numbers of the *Times* newspaper containing the speeches which your Lordship and the Premier delivered during the recent general elections. We have marked the several passages wherein these public measures are condemned. Will your Lordship be pleased to look at them?

(Lord Hartington takes the papers, reads, and smiles).

*Lord Hartington.*—Yes; I have read them, but I do not notice anywhere that either the Premier or myself ever said anything against the measures you refer to. Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, indeed, have on many occasions expressed unfavourable views, but the papers do not contain any words of either the Secretary of State for India or the Premier.

*Hindu youth.*—Are you not Lord Hartington?

*Lord Hartington.*—No; I am the Secretary of State for India. You have confounded Lord Hartington with the Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Gladstone with the Premier. The fact is, the Secretary of State is not responsible for anything which Lord Hartington may have said, or the Prime Minister for anything which may have been said by Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington and the Secretary of State are not one and the same person. They are two different individuals. Do not in the same way confound Mr. Gladstone with the Premier. These four are all different and distinct individuals.

*Hindu youth.*—Is not your Lordship's name Lord Hartington?

*Lord Hartington.*—You have nothing to do with that. To whom have you come here?

*Hindu youth.*—To your Lordship.

*Lord Hartington.*—Who am I?

*Hindu youth.*—You are Lord Hartington.

*Lord Hartington.*—You must then come and see me at my house; but if you should think it necessary to see the Secretary of State, you should come and see me here.

*Hindu youth.*—We have come to make a petition to the Secretary of State.

*Lord Hartington.*—In that case you should not mention the name of Lord Hartington, for any of whose words I shall not be responsible in this place. If you have come to the Secretary of State, then listen to me.



*Hindoo youth.*—Yes, your Lordship.

*Lord Hartington.*—The measures which you protest against were adopted by the late Administration. A succeeding Administration cannot hastily reverse the acts of its predecessors.

*Hindu youth.*—But, your Lordship, the acts which we protest against have, in the first place, proved extremely injurious to the people of India, and, in the second place, have been condemned by Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone and others.

*Lord Hartington.*—Yes, those acts might have appeared inequitable to you, to Lord Hartington, or to Mr. Gladstone, but there is no law or precedent which would go to show that because you or those personages considered a measure as inequitable, I must also do the same.

*Hindu youth.*—As Lord Hartington and the Secretary of State are one and the same person, and Mr. Gladstone is no other than the Premier, we hold that what was said by Lord Hartington was said by your Lordship.

*Lord Hartington.*—It may be quite true that Lord Hartington and the present Secretary of State are one and the same person, but their interests are not identical. When I spoke as Lord Hartington I said things but for which I could never have triumphed over my political opponents. If again as Secretary of State I were to proceed to carry out the promises made by Lord Hartington, my adversaries would most likely find it in their power to overthrow me.

*Hindu youth.*—We do not see how change of office could work a change in the creed, convictions, and political opinions of a person. The person who is now uttering a defence of Act IX and similar measures was but four months ago loud in their condemnation. We are really surprised at finding so marvellous changes in so great a personage as your Lordship.

*Lord Hartington.*—It is because you are so surprised at it that it is possible for me as a Secretary of State to govern India from England; and it is for this that you have come from a distant land to make petitions to me. What excites a child's wonder appears as nothing unusual to a young man; and that which again appears wonderful to him, does not so appear to an old man.

*Hindu youth.*—Will not then Act IX and the other inequitable measures be repealed?

*Lord Hartington.*—Really, I cannot say. They may or may not be repealed. We do not blame you for consulting your own interests, and so you should not blame us if we consult ours. Everybody in this world is anxious to promote his own interest, and the strongest only succeed. I ask you to return to your country, bearing in mind the advice I have now given you. Go and ponder over it and you will feel its value.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
September 7th, 1880.

4.—The same paper has the following in one of its editorial paragraphs:—It would not be wrong to regard the Native Princes of India as so many zemindars. It would, however, seem that they are not to be left in possession of what little political privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. Lord Ripon has summoned all the political officers in native courts to Simla. This step is supposed by many to mean that, for the purpose of making a still further reduction of the power of the Native Princes, a consultation with these officers has become necessary. Lord Lytton's Government had this object greatly in view, but owing to the breaking out of the Cabul war could not take the work in hand. The present Government, which is confirming almost all the acts of its predecessors,



will not, it seems, follow a different policy as regards the Native Princes, so that it is probable that as soon as the troubles in Candahar are brought to a satisfactory termination, these Princes will be completely reduced to the position of zemindars. Without their aid Government most likely could never have been able to put down the Sepoy revolt. Is it then as a reward for services rendered on that critical occasion that the rulers are now desirous of taking away their rights?

5. The same paper in another article notices it as a good sign that the public mind in England, as represented by the *Times*, is now being powerfully exercised by the question of the poverty of India. The *Times* shows how India has gradually come to be a burden upon England. The fact is the British Government has administered this valuable possession of the Crown in a spirit of greed and extravagance which has left it without any resources. A highly-paid public service, over taxation, and a commerce which is in the hands of foreigners have all impoverished the people. Famines have become of more frequent recurrence than ever. Schemes for the reductions of public expenditure are never successful owing to the opposition which Government meets with at the hands of the members of the civil and military services. The Afghan war has drained India of all her resources, while, instead of the object for which it was declared being gained, results the very opposite of what were expected have accrued from it. The war has facilitated the entrance of Russia into Afghanistan, a contingency which is by no means remote. If Russia really enters that country, there will doubtless be such a terrible war between England and that power, that its cost cannot even be imagined.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
September 7th, 1880.

England and India.

6. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 7th September, contains a most eloquently written article on the relation of politics to morality. Political morality, as described in the *Mahābhārat*, is superior to that which passes under that name in modern Europe. In Europe statesmanship is practically divorced from morality. The writer then refers to Lord Hartington's recent observations on the Press Act and certain other measures of Lord Lytton's Government as illustrating his remarks.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
September 7th, 1880.

Politics and morality.

7. General Roberts, remarks the *Som Prakāsh*, of the 13th September, has retrieved the prestige which the British Government had for a time lost in the estimation of ignorant men. We, however, do not see in this victory any addition to its fame. As the Sanskrit poet has it—"War with a contemptible foe destroys one's fame, while an alliance with him is enough to defile all virtues." The defeat which has now been inflicted upon Ayub will quench the zeal of the Afghans and destroy whatever sympathy they might have cherished for him. They will now in all probability transfer their allegiance to Abdur Rahman, and that event will be the termination of all troubles in Afghanistan. It now behoves the British Government to withdraw its troops from that country without further delay.

SOM PRAKASH,  
September 13th, 1880.

The Victory of General Roberts.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The *Tripurā Vārtāvaha*, of the 4th September, continues its remarks upon the Rent Bill. The proposal to confer on certain classes of occupancy tenants the right of using any land comprised in their holdings for building purposes, if acted upon, will be a great encroachment upon the rights and privileges of landlords. Such tenants will be able to raise any permanent structures upon the land, and even to thoroughly alter its nature by the

TRIPURA VARTAVAHA  
September 4th, 1880.



excavation of tanks or by means of similar works. Now it might so happen that any such tenant or his heirs might relinquish the holding. The landlord would in that case be put to great difficulty if he should find that the land in its altered state was not bringing him any profits. The Bill again provides for the cutting of any fruit trees on the holding by the tenant without the permission of the landlord. This will greatly injure the interests of the landlords, as ryots will most naturally avail themselves of the privilege thus conferred upon them before relinquishing any holding. Provision has indeed been made in the Bill for the ejectment by a landlord of a ryot who may have used land for purposes inconsistent with those for which it was let. But in order to take due advantage of this provision it would be necessary on the part of the landlords to have recourse to litigation, which cannot but prove ruinous, particularly to the tenants. It is again laid down that a landlord who does not protest in the manner indicated in the Bill against the alteration by a tenant of the land in his holding at the time of making these alterations will not be allowed to make any protest subsequently. This supposes the landlords to be on the alert and always ready with protests and objections. The result of all this will only be to create a general feeling of unrest and hardship.

**SAHACHAR,**  
September 8th, 1880.

9. In his preliminary notice of the Famine Commission's report, the Editor of the *Sahachar* condemns the heartless policy pursued by Lord Lytton

The Famine Commission's Report.

under the advice of Sir John Strachey at the time when famine was decimating the populations of the North-Western Provinces and of the Madras Presidency; while the humane policy inaugurated by Sir George Campbell and Lord Northbrook in dealing with the Behar famine of 1874 is warmly commended. The best means of coping with this visitation is that which was contained in the advice offered to the Government of India by Sir George Campbell to the effect that on such occasions Government should stop the exportation of food-grains from this country. The subject will be resumed in the next issue of the paper.

**BURDWAN SANJIVANI,**  
September 7th, 1880.

Government resolution on the last Administration Report of the Police Department.

10. In giving a summary of the Government resolution on the administration report of the police for last year, the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th September, fully concurs in the view taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of the duties of village chowkidars and their relations to the village punchayets.

**ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA,**  
September 7th, 1880.

The money-lenders.

11. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 7th September, refers to the disfavour with which the class of money-lenders is viewed by Government. Both in the Code of Civil Procedure and in the Draft Rent Bill have provisions been made for saving the peasantry from being sold up by the mahajuns. As a matter of fact, however, there are few among the Bengal peasantry who can do without their aid in times of adversity brought on by the failure of crops. Discontinuance of the mahajun's business, therefore,—a result which is likely to accrue from the working of the provisions referred to,—will rather be a misfortune than a gain to the tenants. It is not, of course, the object of the writer to deny that the mahajuns charge high rates of interest, and in their transactions with the cultivators do many things which are far from honest. Still they are a necessity to the Indian cultivator. While, therefore, it is necessary that the peasantry should be saved from ruin caused by the rapacity of the mahajuns, it is equally necessary that they should be provided with facilities for borrowing money at low rates of interest. It is idle to urge that, loans failing, they will learn to grow provident. That is a work of time. For the next 20 years at least Government should sanction the establishment of Loan Offices throughout the country.



12. Referring to the necessity which, if the Draft Bill be passed into law, the landlords will be put to of ejecting with the aid of a law court a tenant who may have refused to pay rent at an enhanced rate, the *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 7th September, remarks that if the members of the Commission were at all aware of the importunity with which suitors are urged for gratification by corrupt ministerial officers, of their troubles, and the tardy manner in which work is disposed of in the courts, they would hardly have made so many provisions in the Bill requiring the parties to go to law on almost every conceivable occasion. The proposal to make the landlord liable to grant compensation to a tenant who may, owing to an enhancement of his rent, choose to relinquish his holding, if accepted, will be a great injustice to the landlords. It will stand in the way of their enhancing the rents at all, and will be availed of by intriguing tenants for the purpose of filling their pockets at the expense of the zemindars.

*BHARAT MIHIR,*  
September 7th, 1880.

13. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 9th September, refers to the inconveniences occasioned by the necessity of paying high rates of toll to which passengers are subjected while crossing the rivers in Rungpore. The ferry men are extremely rude to them and demand extra payment.

*RANGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,*  
September 9th, 1880.

14. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 12th September, notices the gradually increasing number of accidents in Dacca caused by the reckless driving of hackney carriages by the drivers thereof. The streets of this town are very narrow and almost always crowded with passengers. The Editor asks Government to introduce the Hackney Carriage Act into this place.

*DACCA PRAKASH,*  
September 12th, 1880.

15. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 13th September, directs the attention of Government to the necessity of reclaiming the Rajapore Marsh, situated within thanas Dumjur and Jagatballavpore, in the Howrah district. The villages which are in the neighbourhood of this low water-logged place are extremely unhealthy, the inhabitants being almost always laid up with the malarious fever. It is asked that Government should without further delay direct the excavation of the proposed canal through Rajapore.

*SOM PRAKASH,*  
September 13th, 1880.

16. The same paper suggests that the police outpost at Harinabhi, under thana Sonarpore, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, might be advantageously removed from its present site to the market place at Rajpore. As it is, the proximity of a flourishing village to the outpost affords many opportunities to the constables of doing high-handed acts which would be removed by its transfer to some more distant place. Another consideration is that, as a distillery has been established in Rajpore, already containing not a few shops where opium and other intoxicating stuff are sold, the transfer of the outpost to this locality might act as an effective check upon the prevalence at night of the riots which are frequently complained of.

*SOM PRAKASH.*

17. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 13th September, remarks that the retention of the Arms Act on the Statute Book is quite unjustifiable. The grounds urged in favour of keeping it in force fall to the ground when it is considered that the people of India, particularly of Bengal, are so peacefully disposed that they seldom fight with each other; and even on the few occasions when they do fight, it is bamboo clubs and not fire-arms that are used. As regards the alleged transportation of fire-arms to the tracts beyond the Indian frontiers, the best way of preventing such transport

*NAVAVIBHAKAR,*  
September 13th, 1880.



is not by restricting the grant of licenses for the use of fire-arms to the subjects of the British Government, but by stationing an adequate police force on the frontiers. Lord Ripon has indeed recently ordered the grant of free passes to poor peasants who may require fire-arms for the purpose of protecting themselves and their crops from the ravages of wild beasts, but in practice they will not be able to avail themselves of this privilege. It is not easy for a peasant to come often long distances to district head-quarters for the purpose of obtaining a pass. The trouble and the delay must prove obstacles insuperable to him. The retention of the Arms Act is not in any way justifiable.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
September 18th, 1880

18. The same paper in another article urges on Government the expediency and justice of appointing natives to high offices in the public service, from which they are now in a manner excluded. Government would be but doing its duty by conferring on them appointments to which, as natives of the country, they have a natural right, and would further be enabled to effect considerable reductions of expenditure. The high salaries allowed to the Civil Servants, and the extravagant expenditure on the army, constitute the greatest burdens upon the public revenue.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

19. The same paper remarks that the acquittal of the prisoner Baldwin in the High Court, the man who stood charged with having killed a coolie named Menirooddeen, has created a feeling of surprize among all classes of the native community. Here is a man killed, and the offender is not punished. The trial took place in the High Court, and the case was argued by learned counsel before a jury of Englishmen who pride upon their impartiality; and yet there has been a failure of justice. The decision of the High Court has not given satisfaction.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

20. The same paper notices certain cases of over-assessment with the license tax in the southern suburbs of Calcutta and in South Joynagor. Persons, who were assessed at a low rate last year, have, this year, been put in a higher grade and thus made liable to pay a higher sum, although their earnings have not increased.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 18th September 1880.*